

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 20. Vol. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1813.

[Vol. 27.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY
BY THOMAS SMITH.

PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank. PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Mrs. ROBINSON.

WHO has practised the art of DYEING as a business upwards of Forty Years in Manchester, England, and in Providence, R. Island—offers receipts for sale for dying various colours, such as blue, black, purple, olive, drab, dove, slate, luscious, red, scarlet, pink, &c. &c. in cotton, woolen, or linen.

She will also sell receipts for dying and dressing SILKS, of which she has done much, to the satisfaction of many ladies in Lexington. These receipts will be useful to dyers or private persons, and are well worth the attention of the public—further information may be had on application to Mr. Lewis Sanders in Lexington.

18-st May 3d, 1813

Education.

URIEL B. CHAMBERS, who is now teaching a school in Fayette county, near David's Fork Meeting house, respectfully informs the friends of science, that he will, in the warm season of the present year, receive a small number more of students into his school. It will be the privilege of those hereafter admitted to apply themselves to the study of the following branches only, viz. the English Grammar, Geography, Surveying, theoretically and practically, both by Mensuration and difference of latitude and departure, Book-keeping, and Natural Philosophy.

Terms of tuition, \$12 per annum.

April 8, 1813. 18-th

Just Published.

AND for sale at the offices of the "Kentucky Gazette" and "Reporter," a Pamphlet entitled,

"REMARKS on some passages in a PERIODICAL WORK printed in Lexington, entitled, 'THE EVANGELICAL RECORD AND WESTERN REVIEW'—By BARNABAS M'HEAVER."

The Above pamphlet contains 50 octavo pages, handsomely printed, and stitched in the paper.—Price 25 cents. 18-th

FOR SALE.

A BRICK STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE, 33 feet by 22, and a LOT OF GROUND on Upper street, opposite S. Long's carpenter shop; and near Mr. Hunt's factory—Application to be made to

KENNEDY & BRAND.

April 6, 1813. 14-th

State of Kentucky.

Barren Circuit Court—March Term, 1813.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, Compt^t In Chancery.

RICHARD HARRIS Defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state—it is therefore on the motion of the complainant, ordered that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that otherwise the same be taken for confessed.—And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A copy, Test.)

15 RICHARD GARRETT, c. b. c. e.

Morrison, Roswell & Sutton

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a splendid assortment of MERCHANTABLE, of the most fashionable kind, which will be sold cheap for cash only.

17-th Lexington, April 17, 1812.

FOR SALE.

THE house occupied by the subscriber—the lot is 28 feet front—running back to shore street, on which it is the same, the house is 25 feet 6 inches front, fifty feet back—the alley 5 feet wide in common with the adjoining house, now occupied by the Branch Bank, which is also for sale—possession of either to be had 24th day of May next—This property is now offered very low, the payments divided into 5 equal sums, in hand, in 1 2 3 & 4 years bearing interest.

LEWIS SANDERS

Lexington, 9th March, 1813. 10-th

Dr. Wm. H. Richardson

HAS removed to Lexington, and tenders his services to the citizens of the town and country, in the practice of

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

In the latter branches of his profession, he will pay particular attention.

He resides in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Trotter, and adjoining the store of S. & G. Trotter.

Lexington, March 27, 1813. 13-th

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR

HEMP,

By SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER.

January 22, 1813. 4-th

DUANE'S MILITARY BOOKS,
ADOPTED into the service of the United States—for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette—and the store of Jeremiah Neave.

HAND BOOK FOR INFANTRY,
HAND BOOK FOR RIFLEMEN,
MILITARY LIBRARY,
MILITARY DICTIONARY,
ALSO,

NIEUW ON EDUCATION,

CONDILAC'S LOGIC,

MONTESQUIOU'S SPIRIT OF LAWS;

All at the Philadelphia prices.

April 18, 1813. 15

Wanted.

THREE or four Turners or Fitters, who have been accustomed to work in machinery to whom I will give liberal wages. Also two smart boys of sixteen or seventeen years of age, will be taken as apprentices to learn the machine-making business by the subscriber, living on Water street, adjoining the theatre, Lexington.

JOHN MARSH.

January 25, 1812. 4-th

Mercer Circuit Court March Term, 1813

GIDEON W. HARRIS comp^t

against

JOSEPH TIDBALL & JOHN BUSH,

In Chancery,

defendants,

adm'r of Philip Bush dec'd.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and on his motion it is ordered that said defendant Tidball appear here and answer the complainant's bill on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, or the same will be taken for confessed—and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted eight weeks successively, in some newspaper in this commonwealth, authorized by law to make such publication.

(A copy.)

13 Attest,

THOS. ALLEN, c. e. c.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-th

Ellis & Trotter.

Have just received, and are now opening in their new brick house, two doors above

Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,

a LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by

wholesale or retail.

31-12th Lexington, April 6, 1813.

THOMAS HANLY

Has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large quantity of leather, consisting of the following assortment, carefully selected, viz.

Skring,

Russet and black bridle,

Sealing,

Facing, and

Saddle-bag Leather,

Soal, and Wax upper leather,

Wax calf skins,

Russet calf skins for Boot

tops, and

Kip skins,

All of a superior quality, and are offered for sale on advantageous terms. It continues to give the highest price in CASH, for Beef Hides and Skins at his tan yard, lower end of main street.

17-6th Lexington, April 27, 1813.

RAGS WANTED.

THE CITIZENS of this place, and country, and the counties adjoining, who will be careful in saving their linen and cotton rags, will meet with a ready sale for them at the corner house, opposite to Mr. Bain's hatter shop, on main street.

(A copy, Test.)

15 RICHARD GARRETT, c. b. c. e.

JAMES DEVERS.

Lexington, April 24, 1813. 17-18th

Cash for a NEGRO BOY,

Between the age of 14 and 16 years—he must be sprightly and well recommended.

17-18th Enclose of the Printer.

WALTER ROTTED HEMP.

SIX DOLLARS per cwt. in CASH, will be given for a few tons of WATER ROTTED HEMP of the first quality, delivered at JOHN HANT's Rope-Walk, on the Russell road.

Apply at the walk, or to

ROB. MEGOWAN & Co.

Lexington, April 24, 1813. 17-18th

Barren Circuit Court, State of Kentucky, Sect

Mason Term, 1813.

William Wilkerson, comp^t

In Chancery.

Sally Wilkerson, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore on the motion of the complainant, ordered that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that otherwise the same be taken for confessed.

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(A copy.)

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14 RICHARD GARNETT, c. b. c. e.

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1813.

PREVENTION
BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BIL. US AND
MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent
& Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden
Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild,

so as to be used with safety by persons in every

situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off su-

perfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secre-

tions—to restore and amend the appetite—pro-

duce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences.

A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on

its first appearance—they are celebrated for re-

moving habitual costiveness, sickness at the

teeth and severe headache—and ought to be

taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious

in preventing and curing disorders attendant on

long voyages, and should be procured and care-

fully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

POLITICAL.

Impression.—We have devoted a large portion of our columns to-day to this subject, in order that every one who reads may know the extent of the evil, only appreciate the importance of the question it involves, and detect the abominably wicked and gross falsehoods which are propagated on the subject by some of the federal party. We exhibit,

1st. The sentiments of every administration from Washington's to the present; from which it will be seen, that they have all viewed it as an evil which the nation never ought to submit to, and one which afforded an ample cause of war.

2d. We show the extent of the evil at different periods. *Fifteen hundred & sixty eight* applications to Col. Lyman in the short period of 18 months—and these not embracing, in Col. Lyman's opinion more than one third of the cases that actually occurred during that time! 271 applications to Mr. King, (Rufus King who was nominated by the federalists for the vice presidency) in 18 months; Mr. K. tells you, that with few exceptions, he was satisfied that the applicants were real Americans.

3d. We show that very few of these impressed seamen, turn out to be Englishmen; that few have been discharged; that many have been detained on the most frivolous pretences, (in many cases because the impressing officer had destroyed their pretences) and that to many applications no answer has been given. And,

4th. We give a sample (and a very small one to what we might give) of the practical and local operation of this accursed practice. We show more than 150 seamen impressed from the single town of Salem. We have now lying before us, in a Newport paper, the names of 48 seamen belonging to that town, who have been impressed by the British, and many lists of a similar kind. And from the cases detailed, some opinion may be formed of the proportion who die of cruel usage, are killed in battle or in attempting to make their escape, and of the great numbers who are retained, become inva-

lids.

What confidence ought to be placed in men who in the face of this irresistible mass of testimony, can evince a cold insensibility to the unprecedented wrongs, and justify the conduct of the nation which commits them? Men who can make no light of the liberties of our seamen, would with a little ceremony sacrifice the liberties of the farmer or mechanic, to gratify their unbounded ambition. Their wealth and avocations prevent their becoming participants in the miseries caused by impressments; and so long as they can wallow in luxury, they heed not the dying groans of our incarcerated seamen. Their patrician bosoms feel no sympathy for the sufferings of our marines and our farmers on our western frontiers; these feelings are exclusively reserved for the Spanish peasant and Russian boor, the allies of Britain—they care not who suffers if they rule.

The most important purpose for which society convened, is involved in the question of impressment. The most essential right, of which citizens claim the protection, at the hands of their community, is directly, avowedly, perseveringly and cruelly outraged by the enemy; and that right is—**PERSONAL LIBERTY!** The government which would yield this right, ought not to be supported by its citizens a day. The very key stone of the social arch would be removed, and the fabric fall into prostrate ruin.—*Albany Argus.*

WAR AND COMMERCE.

Whilst in a state of peace, congress laid embargoes and put in force the non-intercourse law against Great Britain, alledging that such restrictions were necessary to force the enemy to respect our commercial rights; and at the last session, after we had declared and waged the present disastrous war, when disgrace upon disgrace were staring us in the face, some of the very men who were the warmest advocates of embargo and non-intercourse in time of peace, voted for the repeal of the non-intercourse law against G. Britain! While we were at peace with England it was degrading, in the eyes of some men, to trade with her; but when the war had exhausted the public funds, it became necessary either to renew our wretched commerce with the enemy, or to levy enormous taxes upon the people to defray the expenses of our armies, extra sessions of congress, &c. To decide which would be the most safe and popular course, appears to have puzzled some of our squeamish, kick-hearted congressmen very much. Some of those wavering democrats after they had employed themselves for several days, in *sola-ma contemplation*, summoned to their aid a sufficiency of artificial courage to follow their old leaders, and to oppose the repeal of the non-intercourse. Others, who are scarcely more than the shadows of statesmen, could not consent to vote against the repeal of this measure; and for this reason, they would rather disgrace the nation than to run the risk of rendering themselves unpopular by taxing their constituents. After such conduct as this, it is hoped that we shall hear no more boasting about the firmness or consistency of the democrats in congress. It was to have been expected that those who were always opposed to restrictions on commerce, would have seized the first opportunity to repeal any restrictive measure heretofore adopted by

the government. But at a crisis like the present, honor, as well as sound policy, forbid such procedure; for however willing we may be to cherish commerce in the days of tranquillity, we never can consent to trade with, and fight a nation at the same time. *Amer. Statesman.*

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA HERALD.
COBBETT.

This writer has drawn on himself a furious yelping from the tory pack, for daring to question the right of Mother Britain to rob us of our citizens and property on the public highway, and for attempting to justify the Americans in resisting those atrocious violations of public law and common justice. "There is a friend, who being turned to empy and strife will discover thy reproach," says the wise man. This proverb appears to be verified in the case of Cobbett and his quondam friends, who are now his bitter revilers. They accuse him of the grossest inconsistency and depravity, and assert that the attack on the Chesapeake, was disavowed by the British government and but one man in England publicly defended it, and that man was Cobbett. Yes, Cobbett defended the outrage of attacking a national vessel for the purpose of search.

This may be all true as respects him. We are not disposed to deny the allegation; nor is it our business to vindicate Cobbett's character or reconcile his present doctrines with his ancient principles. It may however seem a little unaccountable that those immaculate politicians, who now discern in this man such a mountain of baseness, should never have made the discovery till after he had renounced those infamous pretensions with which they guilefully brand him. For we challenge the whole host of tory journalists in the U. States to adduce in any of their columns a paragraph reprobating him for the defence of British outrage.

No, no; such conduct was not calculated to excite their animosity. Those irascible gentlemen are perfectly sedate under the vilest abuse of the American government; but touch that of their Anglo-friends and you disturb a hornet's nest.

Again; you *deceitful* advocates of peace, you political impostors, who dare not let your real designs meet the public eye, but strive to cloak them under the pretended desire of peace, why vent your rancorous invectives against Cobbett? He too declares the grand object of his heart to be peace with America. Ought we not then to expect a cordial agreement between these men on the different sides of the Atlantic? This paradox is however susceptible of explanation. Although the *professed* object of both is the same, the grounds taken by the respective parties for its attainment are quite dissimilar. The transatlantic politician wishes as the only basis on which the U. S. can make an honorable peace, to induce his government to relinquish the unjust, illegal and shameful practice of seizing at pleasure and incarcerating on board their wooden dungeons any American citizens whom their servants may meet on the high road of nations. On that point, Cobbett and his antagonists in this country are at issue. They are straining every nerve to compel America to concede to Britain those monstrous claims, by disabling our government from prosecuting an efficient vindication of our rights. Hence the spleen which these advocates of British omnipotence vent against the man whom they honored with their unqualified friendship while pouring forth his calumnious filth against republicanism in this country, and laboring (according to his own profession) to make the name of *Englishmen a friendly sound*—to recommend an *imitation of their government, their fashions, their propensities, and finally, to make them pay a tribute to England, through the medium of her manufactures*; for this purpose, *France, Frenchmen, republicanism, and all their partisans, were from thence forward to become the objects of his keenest satire.*

This attack, says he, "see *Harper, Ote, &c.*" kept up with unceasing assiduity, until *all America was convinced of its truth*; and the name of Franklin, and even the republican and republican, become odious, and used as terms of reproach. If in all my attacks, I had been as well seconded as I was in this, and the black cockade business, an hereditary first magistrate might now have quieted America, and an alliance offensive and defensive with Great Britain, would have protected that country from foreign insults."

CHARLESTON, April 10.

We have stated that we had good reason to believe that five of our representatives to the 13th Congress had *vacated their seats* by not having been commissioned within the time limited by law. Commissions, we understand from good authority, were ordered by his late Excellency Governor Middleton to be made out, on the 10th December last, for the following gentlemen, viz:

DAVID R. EVANS, for the united districts of Fairfield, Newberry, and Laurens.

WILLIAM LOWNDES, for the united districts of Colleton and Beaufort, including St. John's, Colleton and St. Andrews.

LANGDON CHEVES, for Charleston district, exclusive of St. John's, Colleton and St. Andrews.

ELIAS EARL, for the united districts of Pendleton and Greenville.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, for the united districts of Edgefield and Abbeville.

Commissions were accordingly made out and signed by him; but not having been applied for by the gentlemen in whose name they were, during the administration of governor Middleton, at his going out of office, would of course remain with the other executive business of the State, to be turned over to his successor, gov. ALSTON.

We understand further, that recently one of the gentlemen applied to the Secretary of State for his commission, and it was refused, application not having been made within the time prescribed by law.

It will be recollected that the last session of Congress commenced a month earlier than usual, and that all the gentlemen with the exception of Mr. Evans, who was elected for the first time (who are thus deprived of their commissions) were attending to their duty in that body, and who were too much taken up with the great national concerns of their country to think any thing about their commissions to the next Congress, which they probably supposed, (if they thought

of them at all) would be sent to them on their re-election.

The gentlemen who have been commissioned are as follows, viz: Mr. Gailhard, senator; Messrs. Gourdin, Farrow, Kershaw and Chappell, representatives.

Since writing the above we learn, that Mr. Cheves' commission was formally demanded at the Department of State, and refused by order of the Governor.

A remark has been frequently reiterated by sneer at the people of the western states, which, we think, the tories had better left alone. It is, say they, very strange, that there should be so much feeling for the rights of seamen among the backwoodsmen, and so little of it amongst the inhabitants of the New-England states, whose ports are most frequented by sea-faring men. Now, to us, there is nothing strange in this circumstance. The reason of the difference is to be found in the different character of the two people. The Kentuckians, for example, are of a warm-blooded nature; they hold every thing as nought without personal liberty: they never sit down to calculate whether they will make more or less money by suffering their fellow citizens to be dragged away into captivity: it is enough for them to know that they are thus dragged away, and that the wrong-doer persists in such injustice. With the people of the West, *personal liberty* is the *point of honor*. But in New-England, it would seem that all the ties and sanctities of life, individual freedom, and even the right of opinion may be compounded for provided dollars enough are brought into the opposite scale. We know that these remarks do not apply to *all* the New-Englanders; but they apply to a sufficient number to stamp the whole with the character we have drawn of them. They are the *Scotsmen of the United States*—Money is their grand object. It is so desirable with them that it blights and blasts their moral faculties. Who was the great traitor of the revolution? Benedict Arnold, a New-Englander. Who are now the suppliers of the enemy in the West-Indies and Nova-Scotia? The New-Englanders—and particularly the Bostonians. Who, at this moment, stand deader to every honorable sentiment that is dear to the heart of man? The New-Englanders. If, amidst the general want of proper sensibility, a few noble souls have appeared, a few thousand yemen have assisted to form our arms, they are like a gleam of light in a dark night. It will be the province of history to discriminate and make honorable mention of them. If these observations should, on account of their frankness and their truth, offend—let it be remembered that they are a legitimate retaliation for those columns of scurrility which are necessarily directed against the reputation, the feelings, and the interests of the western people, by the miscreants of the East. Yes! we of the west do feel, and we glory in it, for the sufferings of the gallant sailor; and may the sun of Heaven never set upon the sword of a Kentuckian in its scabbard till he is redeemed from the administration that abandoned the sailor's rights!

Reporter

OUR COUNTRY.

Since the attainment of the liberties of America, there has not been a crisis more important, and likely to be productive of more solemn consequences, than that which now agitates our beloved country. We are at war with a most powerful nation; a nation that has in *reality* long made war on us, though not in *name*—and who now threatens the most awful destruction on our seaports, our merchantmen and our trade. Under these trying circumstances, what is the internal state of our country? Alas for us, the demon of party spirit never raised its monstrous head higher—nor did disaffection and exaggeration ever prevail. Do we attempt the attainment of our *just* rights by a long period of negotiation and restrictive measures? The opposition charge our government with insincerity in the negotiation, and cry down the restrictive measures. Do we resort to war as the only hope to hand down to posterity the rich legacies of our fathers? This is declared to be the effect of French influence? Do we attempt to raise men to fight our battles? Enlistments are discouraged; and the federalist that accepts an appointment is *denounced*. Do we attempt to loan money to pay our troops, and augment our navy? The poison dart of calumny is levelled at our government, and the capitalist hugs his money in his own vaults. In short, every measure and every act, which is adopted by the general government is condemned, ridiculed and opposed; and all the ignominy of the war is heaped, not on the government that has *injured* us, but on our own government, by the ambitious demagogues who are to be found in every part of our country.

We are indeed placed in solemn circumstances. The party which is aspiring to power, seem willing to sacrifice the country itself to accomplish their ends. To accomplish this is the prime cause of all their exertions. To disgrace the government, our land operations are paralyzed—our defeats exaggerated and rejoiced in—and their motives condemned. In Congress, in the federal prints, and in private circles, *THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION IS THREATENED* by the pretended disciples of Washington. Where is the honest patriot, that does not tremble for the fate of his country; lest this only republic, this only free government in the world, should be numbered with the republics of Sparta, of Athens, of Carthage and of Rome! Away then with party spirit. The only safe and prudent course for true Americans to take, is to support their government—support their measures, and, by energy and decision, to bring the war to an honorable and speedy termination. In England, since the destruction of their frigates by the American navy, they have reiterated the dying sentiment of Lord Nelson, that "England expects every man to do his duty." Let this be the American motto, and our grievances will be redressed; our union perpetuated; our nation respected, and our liberties saved.

CHARLESTON, April 10.

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We understand further, that recently one of the gentlemen applied to the Secretary of State for his commission, and it was refused, application not having been made within the time prescribed by law.

It will be recollected that the last session of Congress commenced a month earlier than usual, and that all the gentlemen with the exception of Mr. Evans, who was elected for the first time (who are thus deprived of their commissions) were attending to their duty in that body, and who were too much taken up with the great national concerns of their country to think any thing about their commissions to the next Congress, which they probably supposed, (if they thought

DOMESTIC.

KENTUCKEANS!

The batteries of the enemy who besieged Gen. Harrison have been stormed; part of their cannon have been taken, and the balance spiked. The valor displayed by your brethren in this affair has been honorable. But their ardor has carried them too far, and many of them have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

A Regiment of Mounted men will march in a few days from this state for the frontiers. The state of Ohio, with a promptitude which does it honor, is in motion. Their governor is now at the head of a considerable army marching for the Rapids. Before troops could be raised and organized in this state, he will have joined general Harrison, and the enemy will be driven from Fort Meigs, if they have not already abandoned it.

Should your country call for an additional force to carry the war into the heart of the enemy's country, I know you will with alacrity march to avenge the blood of your brethren. In the mean time keep your arms in order, provide yourselves with ammunition—let your young men be ready to turn out at the shortest notice.

ISAAC SHELBY.

Frankfort, May 14th, 1813.

A CALL FOR THE MOUNTED REGIMENT.

Frankfort, May 11th, 1813.

DEAR SIR—The information received from various quarters, of the attack on Fort Meigs by a large body of the British and Indians, justifies the belief that a reinforcement ought to be sent on to the aid of general Harrison. The emergency can be met by horsemen only. As you have a regiment of mounted infantry nearly organized, the crisis will, in my opinion, justify its immediate march to the scene of operations. You have my entire approbation and sanction so to do. I will, in conformity with the wishes of the secretary of war, express my order in his order of the 26th February last, under which the regiment was raised, issue commissions to the officers. And as far as depends upon the executive of this state, the men who march under you shall be allowed to do duty according to the time they may be in service.

Captain Whitaker of Shelby, Capt. Coleman of Harrison, and Capt. Payne of Bracken, have each raised a company of Cavalry, and reported them for service this season. As I do not now expect a call for cavalry, they have my approbation to join your regiment; and in case they do so, will be commissioned accordingly. You will please address them on the subject.

Arrangements have been made by the Quarter-master of the Kentucky troops, for furnishing your command with forage, &c. as far as possible.

Respectfully, sir, your most obedient,

ISAAC SHELBY.

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

The Regiment of Mounted Volunteers was organized under the authority of the War Department, to await its call, or to meet any crisis which might involve the honor, the rights, and the safety of the country—That crisis has arrived! Fort Meigs is attacked—the Northern army is surrounded by the enemy, and under the command of General Harrison, nobly defending the sacred cause of their country, against a combined enemy, the British and Indians. They will maintain their ground until relieved. The intermediate garrisons are also in imminent danger, and may fall a bleeding sacrifice to savage fury, unless timely reinforced. The frontiers may also be deluged in blood: the Mounted Regiment will present a shield to the defenceless, and united with the forces marching, and the Ohio Volunteers raising for the same object, the enemy will be driven from our soil; therefore, on Thursday the 20th of this month, the regiment will rendezvous at the Great Crossing, Scott county; except the companies & fractions of companies, raised in Henry, Gallatin, Boone, Campbell, Pendleton, Bracken and Mason, will rendezvous on the 22d at Newport; at which place the whole corps will draw arms, rifles or muskets, ammunition and such camp equipage as may be necessary. The staff of the regiment will be put in immediate requisition, and from Newport to the Rapids, forage and rations will be provided—also forage from the Great Crossing to Newport. Each man will take 10 or 15 days provision, and go as lightly burthened as possible.—The fractions of companies shall be organized at the Great Crossing, and at Newport—at which places, commissions from the governor will be given to each officer.

Every arrangement shall be made—there shall be no delay. "The soldier's wealth is honor"—connected with his country's cause, it is *liberty, independence and glory*. With exertions, Raisin's bloody scene may be acted over again; and to permit it, would stain the national character.

The companies or fractions of companies will therefore be punctual in their attendance.

The officers of every description belonging to this corps, upon receipt of this order, will proceed forth to aid in its execution.

R. M. JOHNSON, COL. R. M. V.

N. B. An extra Powder-Horn, Bullet-Bag, Forage-bag, five flints, &c. will be important. The Regiment will consist of fifteen hundred men.

R. M. J.

EMBASSY TO FRANCE.

We understand that Doctor Jackson, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the University of Georgia, is appointed Secretary to the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, our minister to France. While we cordially approve of the appointment of so amiable a man and so distinguished a scholar to that important station, we sincerely regret the loss the College will sustain by his absence.

[Augusta Chronicle.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
'News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back.'

LEXINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1813.

A CARD.

Previous to his final departure from Kentucky, Mr. OGILVIE has revisited Lexington, and will deliver, on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, in Captain Postlethwait's Ball-room, an Oration, entitled,

"THE PRESS;"

or,

"The Invisible Judge and the Supreme Tribunal."

The Oration he now announces for the first time belongs to a series, which he has composed during his seclusion in the western country.

Mr. O. will carry with him a grateful recollection of the flattering attention with which so many respectable persons of both sexes have listened to the orations he has previously delivered in this town.

He is influenced by this sentiment, in selecting for his valedictory exhibition in Lexington an oration never before delivered, and on a subject the most important that can exercise speculative ingenuity, or attract the attention of an intelligent audience.

After delivering this Oration, Mr. Ogilvie will pronounce also, for the first time,

A CRITICISM ON THE LETTERS OF JUNIUS.

and recite several selected passages from the works of celebrated poets, interspersed with Specimens of Moral Analysis.

P. S. Tickets of admission, one dollar, may be had at the bar.

In addition to the intelligence from FORT MEIGS, which we furnished on Friday in an extra sheet, a number of letters were received in town yesterday, confirming and giving additional particulars of those important events. As far as the misfortunes of the day are yet developed, the following comprise a full and precise statement. Of course much rumour circulates, for which there is no just foundation.

The fate of war indeed falls heavily with its afflictions on KENTUCKY! She has cause to mourn—but not to despair. If her sons, taken from the occupations of civil life, and hurried into battle, are unfortunate as they are deficient in polished discipline; yet they display a daring intrepidity and courageous ardour when encountering the enemy, which reflects the highest honor on their character. We mourn their misfortunes, but feel proud of their valour and intrepidity.—The part acted in this war by Kentucky and the "Backwoodsmen" will be recorded by the historian as an example of patriotism for future generations; while the policy pursued by the eastern states and the "federal gentry" exhibit a state of the most complete degeneracy and national degradation.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Camp Meigs, April 6, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The General cannot pass by the opportunity which the events of yesterday afforded of expressing to the troops his high sense of the distinguished valor, which they manifested in each of the severe conflicts in which they were engaged. The attack made by the Indians upon the left flank was repelled by Capt. Nearing's company, Major Alexander's volunteers, and the Kentucky militia, in the most gallant manner.

Col. Miller and Maj. Todd, with a detachment of the 19th regiment, & Craughn's and Bradford's companies of the 17th Regt. and Maj. Alexander with the volunteers, attacked the enemy's batteries on the right flank, carried them, drove off a superior force of the enemy, and killed or took prisoners the greater part of the two best companies in the British service. Before the attack was made on this side, the general had ordered one on the enemy's batteries on the opposite shore, by the Kentucky militia.—This was executed under the orders of Col. Dudley, at the head of about 800 men with great gallantry. The four batteries were stormed, all the guns but one spiked, and every object that the general had intended effected.—It is truly painful to reflect that this operation so eminently successful in the commencement, should have been brought to an unfortunate issue by the timidity and disobedience of our troops. The possessing the batteries and destroying the cannon, was the sole object of this enterprise—and having done so, the troops should have returned to their boats, which they could all have reached in safety—this however, was not done—they remained on the ground, scattered and disordered, and suffered a faint skirmish to draw them into the woods, beyond the cover of our batteries, where they were surrounded by the enemy, and the greater part made prisoners.—Such are the terrible effects of disobedience and inattention, and that fatal confidence which is so apt to prevail with militia upon a faint success:—upon the whole, however, the events of yesterday were highly honorable to the American arms, and promises a most successful termination to the siege; we have within the lines more troops than are sufficient to man them; a larger number would be in the way. We are provided with every necessary. The general has ascertained that the number of regular troops with the enemy are really contemptible—nine tenths of his force being Indians and Canadian militia, who are the worst in the world. From an almost unparalleled fire from the enemy's batteries, of five days continuance, it is ascertained that he can do us little injury: his supplies of provision must soon be exhausted—nothing is necessary but a little patience and fortitude on our parts, until the arrival of those large reinforcements which are coming on. The 24th U. S. Regt. highly disciplined and 1000 strong, from Massac, has been long on its march, and must by this time be on this side of Cincinnati, where it will be joined by the remaining moiety of the Kentucky troops, Col. Johnson's regiment of mounted volunteers, (1000 strong) and all the twelve months and other regular troops which have been recruited within the 8th military district; upon the whole, the troops may expect to see in a short time an army of their friends to the amount of at least 5000 strong. The general will take another opportunity of expressing his sense of the conduct of those individuals who distinguished themselves in the late actions, as soon as he is informed of their respective merits.

(Signed) JOHN O'FALLEN
Acting Asst. Adjutant General

Extract of a letter from an officer, dated, Fort Meigs, May 9, 1813.

"Of the several battles fought on the 5th, you have been informed. Although made to retreat by the thousands of Indians they had around us, we compelled them to raise the siege; and the Indians, we are induced to believe, are leaving them rapidly. The British permitted them to murder not only our wounded, whose cries were heard all night by our sentinels at their posts, but even many of the prisoners. This information, at least the latter part, we have from a couple of Canadians, who left the British and swam over to us in the night; finding other information they gave us correct, we have no doubt of that. We had several interviews before they left us, with a flag. I accompanied it in hopes to meet Shelly, even in presence of his honor Gen. Proctor, who is the most savage looking rascal I ever saw. Carr and Underwood are with him. I escaped, after having the pleasure of breaking 3 bayonets in their cannon, and should have succeeded in blowing up their magazine, had I not been prevented by Col. Dudley, who was under the impression, we ought to retain the place. The intention of Gen. Harrison was for us to retreat, as soon as we had spik'd the canon, which we succeeded in doing; but Col. Dudley permitted a few Indians to lead him into the woods, and keep him employed until a reinforcement was sent from the old British garrison, two miles below—two attacks were made at the same time on this side. The plan was an excellent one, had it been executed.

The enemy had, in regulars, Canadians and Indians about 3000 men; we could spare from the fort about 16 or 1700—eight hundred were ordered to land above the fort, to surprise and spike the canon before a reinforcement could get up from the garrison, and then retreat to the boats, which command was given to Col. Dudley, who thought because we drove them from their batteries they were of course whipped; he followed them into the woods, and permitted his troops to get scattered, and was completely cut off, myself and lieut. Sanders excepted, with about 160 who are all that have returned—we have some hopes a few may have gone up the river.—They have about 350 prisoners—their names they promised to give us, but never did. The prisoners will reach you in a few days by the river Huron, to which place we furnished boats for their transportation and provision. The work that has been done since the siege commenced would surprise you—we all live under ground, or did, till this morning, when after formally demanding a surrender, the enemy retired in disgust."

When General Armstrong accepted the appointment of Secretary at War, the "British party in America" trembled—because they knew his talents, his integrity and his energy. Now that General Armstrong has by proper arrangements discomfited the enemy on the Lakes, and it is likely will shortly throw all Canada into our hands, the federal prints are becoming more furious than ever against him; and we will venture to say their opposition to him will increase in proportion as he succeeds in defeating the British.

By an officer of our acquaintance, lately from Washington, we learn that the 8th, 17th, 19th and 24th Regiments of Infantry of the 25,000 establishment, are all destined for the Northwestern Army. The 3d regiment of Infantry which is considered the best in our service, has been ordered to the same quarter. This force with the success that attends the recruiting of the 20,000 establishment in the western country, will give a force that can act with effect & prevent the disasters, expense and inconvenience that is attendant on the service of militia, for a short term.

The 3d, 8th and 24th regiments have at this time nearly 3000 men in their ranks—the 17th and 19th about 800. The 1st regiment of Infantry it is presumed, will be recruited as speedily as may be and concentrated on the Mississipi frontier.—The movements of our war department begin to look something like energy.

No account of further proceedings by Col. Chaucey, on Lake Ontario, has come to hand; nor is there a confirmation of the taking of York. We have however no doubt of its correctness, as well as of the probability of Fort George and Queenston being in the possession of Gen. Dearborn's army. The handbill from which we copied, was dated "Pittsburg, 8th May"—no letter or paper was received by yesterday's mail of a later date, from that place.

INVESTIGATING SOCIETY.

This society will meet at the House of J. Keiser on Saturday next, at 7 o'clock P. M. & discuss the following question:

"Ought the laws which relate to Usury to be repealed?"

Last question decided in the negative.

The elections in this state speed well.—While some of the northern states are retrograding, Virginia is rapidly progressing in republicanism. It is reduced to a moral certainty, that we have already gained three advocates of the war—Eppes, in the place of Randolph; Johnson in the place of Gray—and Jackson in the place of Wilson. Hopes are entertained that in Giles county, Breckinridge will be left so far in the back ground, as to let Mr. Ferdinand Lewis (fed.) be re-elected by a greatly decreased majority. So we go. *Via. Arg.*

Mr. Eppes's majority in John Randolph's district, 176. *Poor Sir John!*

For twelve years past the tory papers of America have told us that the democrats had ruined the navy. Now, if they, at any time since their accession to power, have destroyed it, it is very certain that they must have restored it. How, then, can the tories claim the merit of its recent achievements? By their own assertions—strenuously insisted on—their navy, which they call the *federal navy*—has been long defunct. The present gallant, victorious navy, is a democratic, national navy; or, the tories have sadly lied in saying the democrats destroyed the former navy.—*Via. Arg.*

It may be understood, from a late George town Federal Republican, that the massacre of our citizens by the Indians was in revenge for the treatment which his majesty's printers received at Baltimore. If that be the case, the aforesaid printers had better retreat to the British squadron.—*16.*

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, May 5.
The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received, in anticipation of the mail, the Newport Mercury of the first inst. from which the following late and important foreign news is copied.

Pillau is taken by the Russians. Thorn taken and given up to pillage. Berlin was taken March 1st; and gen. D'Yorke made governor. Hamburg was taken by the Russians March 10, and Cuxhaven by the English. The Saxon Court left Dresden, its capital, Feb. 22. The King of Prussia has made a league offensive and defensive with Russia. The French had made several sorties from Dantzig, and had lost 1000 men. The place held out. A Swedish expedition was about embarking for Pomerania. The person, whom we learnt by former accounts, was arrested at Vienna and sent to Hungary, proves to be the Prince Royal of Bavaria. An Austrian Minister had arrived in London.

An additional naval force had been ordered out. Six pence additional duty has been laid in England on American cotton.

NEWPORT, May 1.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived here the cartel ship Robinson Potter, Capt. Potter, of this port, 27 days from Dartmouth (England) with 265 supercargoes, masters, mates and seamen of American vessels carried into England.

By this arrival the Editors of the Mercury have been politely favored by Capt. Ogden, and other passengers, with files of London papers to the 1st of April, and Stead's and Lloyd's Lists for March—from which they extract every article of consequence.

Upwards of 1500 Americans were prisoners in England when Capt. P. sailed—1000 of them were at Chatham confined, and in a very unhealthy situation. Each man was allowed 15d. sterling per day for his subsistence which was paid weekly.—The captains and supercargoes of American vessels were sent into the interior part of the country.

Provisions of every kind were scarce and dear in England. Beef from 9d. to 1s. sterling per pound.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF MARCH 20.

We lament most deeply to have to state, that another British frigate, the Java, has been taken by the American frigate Constitution. The Java was on her passage to the East Indies, having on board Lieut. Gen. Hislop, who was going out as commander in chief of Bombay, together with his suite, and a number of recruits and passengers, including some additional lieutenants of the navy, insomuch, that there appears not on this occasion, that deficiency in point of numbers which, in the prior instances, passed for the principal cause of the success of the Americans. The action was obstinately maintained: and the immense proportion of loss on our part, while it consoles us with the unimpaired state of the characteristic bravery of our seamen, affords an additional reason to lament the unhappy result that we have announced, and an additional ground to reflect and to inquire seriously into the strange causes which have rendered our relative circumstances, with respect to this new enemy, so different from what they have been, touching all others, that we have had hitherto to contend with. We have no room to enter into this important subject this day—but the mourning of our hearts, which commenced on the first capture of a British ship by an American, and has been rendered deeper and more melancholy by every successive instance, and most deep by this last event, can never be laid aside, till the honour of the British flag shall be redeemed, by establishing the same triumph superiority over the Americans that we have ever before had over all the nations that traverse the seas.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF MARCH 20.

The public will learn with sentiments which we shall not presume to anticipate, that a third British frigate has struck to an American.—This is an occurrence that calls for serious reflection;—and the fact stated in our paper of yesterday, that Lloyd's List contains notices of upwards of five hundred British vessels captured, in seven months, by the American frigates! and has been rendered deeper and more melancholy by every successive instance, and most deep by this last event, can never be laid aside, till the honour of the British flag shall be redeemed, by establishing the same triumph superiority over the Americans that we have ever before had over all the nations that traverse the seas.

Manifestos from Austria and Saxony had been received in England.—Messrs. Labouchere and Borski, had arrived in London from Holland, on a mission to the Russian Minister at the Court of St. James.

A messenger had been dispatched to Dover to receive a French officer, the bearer of proposals from the French government, for which prior arrangements had been made at the request of France. It was supposed that the proposals related to peace.

The American account of the capture of the Java, was published in London the 22d March, and caused much speculation and irritation.—We have selected several articles from the London papers on this subject. The Courier, a ministerial paper, remarking on the American captures, says: "What and where is the loss of national glory or naval renown? Three of our frigates have been captured by—What?—frigates! They are called so by the Americans and the opposition, but they deserve to be called frigates, just as much as a boy deserves to be called a man: they are line of battle ships, equal in size and weight of metal." [FALSE.]

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, March 2.
It is confidently asserted that the Emperor will proceed immediately to Antwerp, where he will inspect his fleet; that he will go from there to Amsterdam and examine the Helder and the squadron in the Texel; that from thence his majesty will proceed to Groningen, Munster, Osnabruck, Bremen and Hamburg, and that from this last city, he will remove his head quarters to Magdeburg.

MARCH 6.
The display of forces which is at present making throughout the whole extent of the French empire, is well calculated to inspire confidence and to reassure the minds of even the most timid. Never was an example of similar activity witnessed; never did an administration display more energy, and never was it more zealously supported.

His majesty the Emperor arrived at Paris on the 18th of last December.—It was only on the 1st Jan. that the losses of the army were known & measures taken to repair them. It was necessary to apportion the different contingents of the conscription from the departments of the South to the mouth of the Elbe, from Cape Finisterre to the banks of the Arno and the Tiber. The remounting of the cavalry, the transportation of the artillery, of military stores of all kinds, &c. could only commence during the month of January, and notwithstanding this, towards the middle of February every thing was not only organized, but set in motion; more than 20,000 horses, the amount of voluntary donations, are added to the various purchases which government has made, and will render the French cavalry more comfortable than it ever has been.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) May 1.
The Report of the Congressional Committee of Foreign Relations, with the accompanying bill for the exclusion of foreign seamen from our employ, was published in London on the 22d March, with comments. The bill is considered in England as a conciliatory step on our part. The people of England although highly elated by the recent events in Europe, were desirous of peace with this country—and their papers seem to consider the differences between the two

countries as reduced to a very narrow point.—*Fed. Pap.*

By the arrival of the cartel ship Robinson, Captain Potter, at Newport, last Friday, in 27 days from Dartmouth, (E.) and the arrival in this port, yesterday morning of ship Hope, Capt. Lovett, in 19 days from Corunna, (Spain):—we have received London accounts to 4th April, 22 days later than before received and London papers to 1st April.

The success of the Russians continued.—They had possession of Hamburg, and the inhabitants had treated the French very roughly on their quitting that city.

Cuxhaven had been taken by the British, and the whole of the French flotilla in the Elbe, has been destroyed.

The Russians had possession of Berlin.

The king of Prussia had entered into an alliance offensive and defensive with the Emperor Alexander, and had taken his residence in the Russian dominions, and declared war against Bonaparte.

The British ports were open to Prussian vessels—many had arrived, and a brisk trade was exchanging.

Austria remained neutral.—A minister from Austria was hourly expected in England; and particular orders had been issued to receive him with the most marked distinction.

The siege of Dantzig continued; the united Russian and Prussian force before that place was under the Prussian Gen. D'Yorke.

In every place where the Russians appeared the citizens received them with open arms, as their deliverers from the tyranny of Bonaparte—and the patriotic flame was spreading far and wide.

A second flag of truce had just arrived in England from Denmark; and it was currently reported a Peace between her and G. Britain, was on the point of being concluded.

Reports from France were, that a French army of 400,000 men were on their march to check the Russians; that Bonaparte was about leaving Paris to head them; and that notwithstanding the discontents excited by the conscription in many places, a great force in men and horses was zealously making in France.

Passengers in the cartel Robinson Potter, from Liverpool, inform that the war with America was popular in England; and an energetic mode of prosecuting it was demanded by all classes:—But we further learn, by Mr. Rhodes in the Hope, (from England) via. Corunna, that on the 4th April a telegraphic despatch was received from London at Falmouth, ordering the disembarkation of the troops destined for America; and it was said a British packet had just left the Downs with important despatches for America.

Lord Castlereagh had resigned, contrary to the wishes of the Prince Regent, as he could not co-operate cordially with the other members of the cabinet.

Fifteen thousand troops are under orders for embarkation for Halifax, the transports are to be convoyed by five ships of the line and a number of frigates. On board the fleet are 1700 marines as a disposable force.

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POETRY.

From the Aurora.

BATTLE OF THE PEACOCK AND HORNET.

A NEW SONG. TUNE, 'Old Granu Weal.'

Ye Demos attend, and ye Federalists, too;
I'll sing you a song that you all know is new,
It is of a Hornet, true stuff, I'll be bail,
That tickled a Peacock and lower'd his tail.

CHORUS.

Sing bubboroo dudderoo Granu Weal,
Our Hornet can tickle a British Bird's tail.
Their stings are all sharp'd to pierce without fail,
Success to our Navy, says Granu Weal.

This Peacock was bred in the land of King George,
His feathers were fine and his tail very large,
He spread both his wings, like a ship in full sail,
And prided himself in the size of his tail.

Sing bubboroo dudderoo, &c.

King George said, my Bird, to America go,
Each Hornet and Wasp is the British King's foe,

Pick them up, my dear Bird, spread your wings for the gale,
But beware of the insects of Granu Weal.
Sing bubboroo dudderoo, &c.

Away flew the Bird, at the word of command;
His flight was directed to Freedom's own land;
But the Hornet discovered his wings like a sail,
And quickly determined to tickle his tail.

Sing bubboroo dudderoo, &c.

So to it went then with both beak and sting,
The Hornet still working keen under her wing;

American insects, quoth she, I'll be bail,
Will ruffle your feathers and lower your tail.

Sing bubboroo dudderoo, &c.

The Peacock now mortally under the wing,
Did feel the full force of the Hornet's sharp sting;

He flattend his crest with a whur and a wail,
Sunk down 'fore the Hornet, and lower'd his tail.

Sing bubboroo dudderoo, &c.

Success to brave Lawrence, who knows well the nest,

Where Hornets, and Wasps can with honor still rest;

We'll send them with skill and with force, I'll be bail,

To humble King-birds and to tickle their tail.

Sing bubboroo dudderoo, &c.

BALLAD.

While woman, like soft music's charms,
So sweetly blisss dispenses,
Some favorite part each fair performs,
In the concert of the senses.
Love, great first Fiddler in the band,
Each passion quells and raves,
Exploring with master's hands,
Nice modulation's mazes;
Till the rapt soul supremely blest,
Beams brightly in each feature,
And lovely woman stands confess
The harmony of nature.

Bark! with the Pensive, in duct,
The sprightly horn it mingles!
The Prude's the Flute, and the Coquet
The lively Harp that tingles!
One boldly sweeps the yielding strings,
While plaintive the other prates it;
Like Caesar, this to victory springs,
Like Fabius, that awaits it.
With various gifts to make us blest,
Love skills each charming creature;
Thus, lovely woman stands confess
The harmony of nature.

From the Literary Magazine.

THE SCOLD.

Some women take delight in dress,
And some in cards take pleasure;
Whilst others place their happiness
In keeping boards of treasure;
In private some delight to kiss,
Their hidden charms unfolding;
But all mistake the sovereign bliss,
There's no such joys as scolding.

The instant that I one my eyes,
Atheu all day to silence;
Before my neighbors they can rise,
They hear my tongue a mile hence:
When at the board I take my seat,
Tis one continued riot;
I eat and scold; and scold and eat,
I eat and scold.

Too fat, too lean, too hot, too cold,
I ever am complaining;
Too raw, too roast, too young, too old,
Each guest at table paining;
Let it be fowl, or flesh, or fish,
The' of my own providing;
I still find fault with every dish,
Still every servant chiding.

But when to bed I go at night,
I surely fall a weeping;
For then I lose my great delight,
How can I scold when sleeping?
But this my pain doth mitigate,
And soon disperses sorrow;
Altho' to-night it be too late,
I'll pay it off to-morrow.

MISCELLANY.

THE RIVER JORDAN.

From Chateaubriand's Travels in Greece, Palestine, Egypt and Barbary; an interesting work recently published.]

We broke up our camp and advanced for an hour and a half with excessive difficulty, over a fine white sand. We were approaching a grove of balm trees and tamarisks, which to my great astonishment I perceived in the midst of this sterile tract. The Arabs all at once stopped, and pointed to something that I had not yet remarked at the bottom of the ravine. Unable to make out what it was, I perceived what appeared to be sand in motion. On drawing nearer to this singular object, I beheld a yell

low current, which I could scarcely distinguish from the sands on its shores. It was deeply sunk below its banks, and its sluggish stream rolled slowly on. This was the Jordan.

I had surveyed the great rivers of America with that pleasure which solitude and nature impart. I visited the Tyber with enthusiasm, too, sought with the same interest the Euphrates and the Caphis; but I cannot express what I felt at the sight of the Jordan. Not only did this river remind me of a renowned antiquity, and one of the most celebrated names that the most exquisite poetry confined to the memory of man; but its shores likewise presented to my view the theatre of the miracles of my religion. Judea is the only country in the world that revives in the traveller the memory of human affairs and of celestial things, and which, by this combination, produces in the soul a feeling and ideas which no other region is capable of exciting.

The Arabs stripped and plunged into the Jordan. I durst not follow their example, on account of the fever by which I was still tormented; but I fell upon my knees on the bank with my two servants and the dragman of the monastery. Having forgotten to bring a bible, we could not repeat the passages of scripture relating to the spot where we now were; but the dragman, who knew the customs of the place, began to sing: *Am maris stella*. We responded like sailors at the end of their voyage: *Sire de Joanne* could not have been more clever than we. I then took up some water from the river in a leather vessel; it did not seem to me as sweet as sugar, according to the expression of a pious missionary. I thought it on the contrary, rather brackish; but though I drank a considerable quantity, I felt no inconvenience from it: nay, I even think it would be very pleasant if it were purified from the sand which it carries along with it.

About two leagues from the place where we halted, I perceived higher up the river a thicket of considerable extent. I determined to proceed thither, for I calculated this must be the spot where the Israelites passed the river, facing Jerico, where the manna ceased to fall, where the Hebrews tested the first fruits of the Land of Promise, where Naaman was cured of his leprosy, and lastly, where Christ was baptised by St John. Towards this place we advanced, but as we drew near to it, we heard the voices of men in the thicket. Unfortunately the human voice which cheers you every where else, and which you would love to hear on the banks of the Jordan, is precisely what most alarms you in these deserts. The Béthélémites and the dragman proposed an immediate retreat; but I declared that I had not come so far to be in a hurry to return; that I agreed, to go no higher up the river, but that I was determined to examine the river facing the spot where we then stood.

They yielded with reluctance to my resolution, and we again repaired to the bank of the Jordan, which a bend of the river had carried to some distance from us on the right. I found it of the same width and depth as a league lower down, that is, six or seven feet deep close to the shore, and about fifty paces in breadth.

The guides urged me to depart and All Ago himself grumbled. Having finished making such notes as I considered most important, I complied with the wishes of the caravan, I saluted the Jordan for the last time, and took a bottle of its water and a few rushes from its bank.

DISEASES OF THE MIND.

Extract from a Review of "Rush's Observations and Enquiries on Diseases of the Mind—which we find in the Port Folio, for April, 1813.

Dr. Rush illustrates the disease (as he considers it) of Reverie, or absence of mind, by the history of the Rev. George Harvest, late minister of Thames Ditton in England. As this biographical fragment may afford amusement to such of our readers as have not heretofore had an opportunity of perusing it, we shall make no apology for introducing it to their notice.

Mr. George Harvest, minister of Thames Ditton, was one of the most absent men of his time; he was a lover of good eating, almost to gluttony; and was further remarkable as a great fisherman; very negligent in his dress, and a believer in ghosts. In his youth he was contracted to a daughter of the bishop of London; but on his wedding day, being gudgeon fishing, he overstaid the canonical hour, and the lady, justly offended at his neglect, broke off the match. He had at that time an estate of 300*l.* per annum, but, from inattention and absence, suffered his servants to run him in debt so much, that it was soon spent. It is said that his maid frequently gave balls to her friends and fellow-servants of the neighborhood; and persuaded her master that the noise he heard was the effect of wind.

In the latter part of his life no one would lend, or let him a horse, as he frequently lost his beast from under him, or at least out of his hands, it being his practice to dismount and lead his horse, putting the bridle under his arm, which the horse sometimes shook off, and sometimes it was taken off by the boys, and the person seen drawing his bridle after him.

Sometimes he would purchase a penny worth of shrimps, and put them in his waistcoat pocket, among tobacco, worms, gentles, for fishing, and other trumpery: these he often carried about him till they stank so as to make his presence almost insufferable. I once saw such a melange turned out of his pocket, by the dowager lady Pembroke. With all these peculiarities, he was a man of some classical learning, and a deep metaphysician, though generally reckoned a little cracked.

Such was his absence and distraction, that he frequently used to forget the prayer days, and to walk into his church with his gun, to see what could have assembled the people there.

In company he never put the bottle round, but always filled when it stood opposite to him; so that he very often took half a dozen glasses running. That he alone was drunk, and the rest of the company sober, is not, therefore, to be wondered at.

One day Mr. Harvest, being in a punt on the river Thames with Mr. Oxtow, began to read a beautiful passage in some Greek author, and throwing himself backwards in an ecstasy, fell into the water, whence he was with difficulty fished out.

Once being to preach before the clergy at the visitation, he had three sermons in his pocket: some wags got possession of them, mixed the leaves, and sewed them all up as one: Mr. Harvest began his sermon, and soon lost the thread of his discourse, and got confused, but nevertheless continued, till he had preached out first all the church-wardens, and next the clergy, who thought he was taken mad.

Characters of this description are to be met with in every country. We have

ourselves been intimately acquainted with a clergyman of great talents and erudition, the Rev. James Archibald, of North-Carolina, who, in absence of mind, was scarcely inferior to the celebrated Mr. Harvest.

This gentleman never, perhaps, in the whole course of his life, dressed himself completely, without some one to act as a monitor and an assistant. His coat, his waistcoat, his cravat, or some other article of clothing was always omitted. On rising in the morning, even during cold weather, he frequently forgot to put on his shoes and stockings, till reminded of it by his wife or some other member of his family. He oftentimes wore stockings of different colors, such as a blue and a gray, or a black and a white, and went sometimes abroad with a boot on one foot and a shoe on the other. He lived about six miles from the place where he was accustomed to preach. We have known him frequently to walk that distance, having, through forgetfulness, left his horse standing saddled at his door. At another time he would ride to church and return home on foot, leaving his horse near the place of worship, tied to a bush, or the limb of a tree. By a third act of inadvertency, he would occasionally lead his horse to church and home again, without ever recollecting to mount him.

It was not the custom in the part of the country where this gentleman resided, for the congregation to provide a church bible. The officiating clergyman always brought his bible along with him. This custom proved a source of no little inconvenience to Mr. Archibald. Frequently on his arrival at church, sometimes even after ascending the pulpit, he found himself without a bible, and was obliged to dispatch a messenger to a house in the neighborhood to borrow one. We once witnessed a scene at a baptismal ceremony, of so ludicrous a nature, as to discompose the gravity of the whole congregation. The water to be used on the occasion was handed to him in a pewter basin containing certainly not less than a quart. Instead of dipping his hand into the water, and sprinkling the face of the infant, he suddenly emptied on it the whole contents of the vessel, to the great annoyance of its clothes, and the no small danger of strangulation.

When warmed with preaching, we have frequently seen him, with a view to cool himself pull off, first his coat, then his waistcoat, and lastly his cravat. These articles of clothing he would lay down in the pulpit, and, unless reminded of it, seldom think of putting them on again when the service was finished.

When riding through the country to visit his parishes, to preach to a neighboring congregation, or for any other purpose, his reveries were productive of great inconvenience and loss of time. On halting at the house of a friend to breakfast, dine or pass the night, he would frequently, on setting out again, give his horse's head a wrong direction, and never discover his error, till made sensible of it by his arrival at his own door. When on these tours, he always rode the same horse, a very segacious animal, to which he had given the name of *Old Dun*. This beast had an excellent memory, and seldom passed a stable at which he had been formerly led, without paying it a visit. But his master was as forgetful as he was retentive of places and favors. This discrepancy of character between the horse and his rider was oftentimes a source of ludicrous occurrences, and once of an accident somewhat serious. When *Old Dun* would halt at the stable, his master supposing him still pursuing his journey, frequently retained his seat, sometimes even in the midst of rain until discovered by the ostler or some other person, and requested to dismount. On one occasion the horse finding the stable door open, entered without ceremony, & struck his rider's head with such force against the wall, as brought him with considerable injury to the ground. When setting out from a tavern, where several travellers had halted as well as himself, he once mounted, by mistake, another gentleman's horse instead of his own, and was pursued and actually arrested for felony. As soon, however, as recognized, he was set at liberty, for no man sustained a more spotless reputation.

This gentleman being an excellent scholar, taught for a while a very respectable grammar school, at which we were ourselves in the number of his pupils. When plunged in a reverie, we once recited to him an entire lesson in Horace, giving him in the meantime, a Homer to look over, without his being at all sensible of the trick. When at table, he ate voraciously of whatever dish stood immediately before him, seldom even looking at any thing else. At his own table, unless reminded of his duty by his wife, he rarely paid any attention to the guests, but wapt within himself, allowed them to shift for themselves. If a plate was handed to him to be passed for a third person, he would frequently set it down, and, if not prevented, hastily devour its contents.

Such was his absence and distraction, that he frequently used to forget the prayer days, and to walk into his church with his gun, to see what could have assembled the people there.

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

SCHEDULE of the monthly compensation of the troops of the United States, agreeably to the several acts of Congress in force on the 1st of April 1813.

Rank or Grade.	PAY.		Forage D. C. D.	Subsistence or rations per day	REMARKS.
	D.	C.			
Major General	200	20	15		
Secretary to the Gen. commanding the army of the United States	24	12			In addition to his compensation in the line.
Aide-de-Camp to a major general	24	10	4	Do.	do.
Brigadier general	104	16	12		In addition to his compensation in the line.
Aide-de-camp to a brigadier general	20	10	4	Do.	do.
Brigade major	30	10	4		do.
Brigade chaplain	50	10	4		do.
Judge advocate	30	10	4		do.
Adjutant and inspector general	104	16	12		In addition to his compensation in the line.
Adjutant general	90	30	6		do.
Assistant do. do.	60	24	4		do.
Inspector general	75	12	6		do.
Assistant do. do.	60	24	4		do.
Quarter master general	75	12	6		do.
Deputy do. do.	60	24	4		do.
Assistant deputy do. do.	40	24	3		do.
Topographical engineer	60	24	4		do.
Assistant do. do.	40	24	3		do.
Paymaster of the army	120				In addition to his compensation in the line.
Deputy paymaster general	50				do.
Assistant do. do.	30				do.
Paymaster	50	10	4		In addition to his compensation in the line.
Assistant paymaster	10				do.
Regimental paymaster	10	6			do.
Do. quartermaster	10	6			do.
Do.					